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of Wrangell Island, though hard trapping the past few seasons has cut down their numbers greatly. This year, owing to falling prices of fur, they were not trapped so mercilessly and it seems possible that they may increase some during 1921. Four specimens were secured by the writer within three or four miles of town. The marten (Mustela nesophila) also occurs, and its tracks were occasionally seen in the snow. Though it is at present unlawful to trap this animal at any time of the year, they are still caught freely and disposed of as Canadian skins. The Alaska Weasel (Putorius cicognani alaseensis) is apparently much rarer here than it is in some other nearby sections. The writer has found it common during past seasons on Prince of Wales and Dall Islands, but only one was seen the past winter near Wrangell, this one being caught by a boy trapper.

The black bear (Ursus americanus pugnax) was apparently present in some numbers on the opposite side of the island from the town in the fall of 1920, fresh sign being noted on several occasions. There was no evidence of their activity after November 1 and they are undoubtedly still in their dens at this writing (March 10).

Two species of shrews occur, Sorex obscurus longicaudus which is abundant in woods and grass all along the shore line, and Sorex personatus streatori occurring in the same localities but apparently much less plentiful.

Several bats, probably Myotis lucifugus alascensis, were seen in Wrangell in late September, none being taken, however. As the 1909 Alexander Expedition only noted bats in two localities, both of these being along the mainland shore, it may be worth while to report that the writer saw several individuals flying over the water near San Juan Island, outside Prince of Wales Island, August 21, 1919.

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#### AS SEEN FROM A YAKIMA COUNTY FORD.

by John B. Hurley.

On Sunday morning March 13, 1921, Mr. George Cantwell and myself sallied forth in the lizzie, veteran of many a collecting campaign, to see what we could find in the way of migratory birds. As we passed by a portion of the Country Club golf links we heard a ground squirrel (Citellus m. yakimensis) whistle and of course we stopped and Mr. Cantwell secured it easily. We secured several more squirrels in the next mile without any difficulty and then our troubles began. We drove on and on and never saw a single specimen, and were just about to turn around and take another road when Mr. Cantwell spied one in the middle of the road. We were still too far away, so he steadied himself on the running board while I "eased" the Ford along within shooting distance. Mr. Cantwell's eye proved equal to the occasion and number four took his place in the rear of the car. I tried my hand at the next opportunity but had no luck, perhaps from the fact that a ground squirrel in the top of a sage brush gave me buck fever. The next squirrel was shot from the car and we both tried to dig him out of his hole, where he had managed to crawl, with the aid of a "tire iron." It was laughable to see two of us throwing the dirt out in a perfect shower trying to secure him before he managed to get too far down in his den, but we had to give it up. This happened several times during the day until we refused to get out of the car after shooting, until the specimen refused to move.

The birds observed on the trip were as follows:- Western Red-tail, March Hawk, Swainson's Hawk (in the dark phase, and a beauty), Mountain Bluebird, Northern Shrike, Juncos (probably Shufeldt's), Spurred Towhee, Western Robin, Red-shafted Flicker, Merrill's Song Sparrow, and to our great surprise a Lewis Woodpecker. This is the earliest record I have for its arrival. We also observed a small flock of ducks, species unknown, and three Herons. Although the day was cold and cloudy, bird life was fairly plentiful.

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The Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. R. H. Palmer, states that he is ready to receive dues for 1921 from those members of the Club who have not already paid. Will those who have not paid kindly give this matter their earliest attention?